PARIS.

Vigorous Fire on the Prussian Outposts from the Forts.

The Bombardment of the City to Begin Next Week.

SHARP ENGAGEMENT IN THE VOSGES:

German Attack on the Fortress of New Buisach.

Lyons Energetically Preparing for Defence.

Arrival of Gambetta at Tours from Paris.

German Forces Pushing Into Normandy.

Probable Postponement of the French Election.

Bussia, Germany and Napoleon Conspiring to Destroy the Republic.

Bazaine Working for a Restoration of the Empire.

Herald Special Report of the Condition of Strasbourg.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Canasnade from the Paris Forts mout to Begin Next Weekof the Prussian Batteries-Pros es of Paris-The Last Sertie From Metz-A Battle in the Vosges-Attack upon New sech-Railroad Communication-Several

LONDON, Oct. 8, 1870. A telegram from Versailles, dated yesterlay, state that the French forts around Paris maintain

orous cannonade on the Prussian outposts. THE BOMBARDMENT TO BEGIN NEXT WEEK. The Manchester Guardian of to-day has a special

egram which approunces that the bombardment of Paris will begin early next week. The cannon ade will be preceeded by a formal summons to render the city.

THE ASSAULT TO BE MADE NEXT SUNDAY. A correspondent says:-We are told by correspon

lence from the neadquarters of the Prussian King that the guns for the seige of Paris are in place and in another week the assault will begin. It is believed the assault will begin on the anniversary believed the assault will begin on the anniversary of the battle of Leipsig, the 16th. The Germans count on being in the city of Paris by the 19th. They may not find the task so easy. On the question of nev of them, there is a variety of opinions

M., says that on the hills between Sevres, St. Cloud and Bougival batteries of siege guns have been placed. A mortar battery at St. Cloud threaten orhood of the Elysian Fields. The guns miles range, would reach the quarter of Grenetle, position at St. Cloud cannot, it is thought be established under the guns of Mount Valerein, fitte, near St. Dennis, has been abandoned by the French, the position being untenable.

OPINIONS REGARDING THE PROSPECTS OF PARIS. George Sanders writes from Paris that the city is good for a six months' stege. The Fall Mall Gazette has a correspondent there who writes in a similar strain. Another despatch, however, says Paris is now at the mercy of the Prussian guns on the heights of Villejuil.

ENGLISH PITY AND SYMPATHY. spproach of the horrors of the bombardment excites universal pity and sympathy here. Eloquent advocates of mediation, in papers like the rd, are trying to move the government to ac tion. The horrors disclosed after the siege of Strasbourg forcibly aid these appeals, but the Ministry manifests no intention of moving, and the people await the result of the assault in dread and anxiety. In an eloquent article this morning the Standard says the siege of Paris is not called for-it is going

A correspondent from Boulogne telegraphs the important information, received from Rouen, that the army of the Loire has taken the field, 80,000 strong, and is slowly advancing on Paris. It has been driving back the foraging parties of the Prussians before it in all directions and at Pointhiers captured and destroyed an im mense accumulation of stores and forage intended for the support of the advance upon Tours. The National Gnards of Normandy are co-operating with the advance on the line of the railway to Rouen, and a strong force is assembled for the same pur-

A despatch from Corny, a small town near Metz, dated yesterday, says that on Thursday when the General Knonmer's division the Prench Imperial Guard was engaged. The Fre directed several divisions against the First and Tenth Prussian corps, on the right bank of the Moselle, where the cannonade was severe. The losses of General Kummer and of the Tenth corps amounted to 500 men, and those of the Third corps

A despatch from Epinal dated last evening reports sharp fighting yesterday between Raon L Etape and Bruyeres, in the Department of Vosges. The Prussian force consisted of about 9,000 men. The French force was not so large and had much less artillery than the Germans. The fighting lasted all day, and when night put an end to the conflict the event was undecided. The French retained the position which the Germans had attempted to carry a number of times. General Dupre, the French commander, was slightly wounded in the engagement.

FIRE OPENED UPON BREISACH. A despatch from Freiburg dated to-day has the following:-- New Breisach having refused to surrender, the Prussians to-day epened cannonade at several points with eight guns. Fires have broken out in the town in consequence.

TRAIN THROWN OFF THE TRACK. egram from Berlin reports that railroad trains now run day and night on the railways to the eastward of Paris. They are used by the Prussians, who are bringing up their heavy siege guns. One of

the trains was tarown from the track last night near Vitry. Four Prenchmen living in that neighborhood were arrested on suspicion of having wilfully

ROBBERS ON THE PARIS ROADS.

A despatch from Berlin states that the neighborhood of Paris, and especially on the road to Roanne, is infested with robbers. Night patrols have been organized to suppress the lawlessness.

THE FRENCH PEOPLE WERE OPPOSED TO THE WAR. A Paris correspondent writes under date of October 3d:—The documents found in the imperial archives and published by the provisional government, show conclusively that the people of France were opposed to the war. Letters from prefects of departments establish this fact. This is important as furnishing an answer to Bismarck's main argument for harsh conditions.

There are no Prussians in the department of Aube. The Prussians again threaten Gisors, where they were repulsed by the National Guard a few days

The Prefect of the Rhine threatens severe penalties against insubordination.

Two Frenchmen who were caught cutting the

colograph wires were immediately shot by the Prus-Easterly winds continue in aiding the Parisian

The Burgomaster of Berlin is constantly annoyed by the receipt of deadly missives, steeped in chemi-cal poisons, addressed to "Cannibals, wolves and Prussian bears." They are all dated and postmarked

Lyons Preparing-Cheering News from All Parts—Details of the Prassian Defeat Near Pithiviers—The Movement on St. Quentin— Advance into Normandy—Relaforcements from Rome and Italy-General War News. TOURS, Oct. 8, 1870. The news from Lyons is excellent. Every effort is

being made for a strennous defence.

ESCAPE OF M. GAMBETTA PROM PARTS.

M. Gambetts, Minister of the Interior, has escaped from Paris in a balloon and arrived here. To-morrow we shall have the news from Paris made public. alloon left the city yesterday and effected a safe landing.

CHEERING NEWS FROM ALL PARTS OF FRANCE. The enthusiasm is increasing. The volunteers are rapidly swelling the ranks of the two armies now

The government announces cheering intelligence from every quarter of France. The peasants are prepared to rise and crush the invader. Army reorganization proceeds rapidly.

DETAILS OF THE PRUSSIAN DEFEAT NEAR PITHIVIERS Further details of the battle near Pithiviers have been received. The Prussians lost, by the success of the French, over 6,000 cattle and sheep, which tney had gathered from all parts of the country and were ready to drive to the army now investing who are coming up on all sides.

PITHIVIERS REOCCUPIED BY THE FRENCH. legram from Bellegard dated yesterday, reports that there have been no serious engagements nce those at Thoury. Pithiviers is now occupied

THE PRUSSIAN MOVEMENT ON ST. OTENTIN. The Prefect of the Department of Aisne sends the following despatch to the government, dated at St. Quentus, midnight, October 7, 1870:— The Prussians have arrived within three leagues of us. We expect them to attack at daylight. We

of us. We expect them to attack at daylight. We shall defend the place with the Garde Nationale and the firemen. Another despatch of the same date says The enemy now seems to be abandoning his march on this point. It is reported the entire German force which has been operating in this direction is now moving upon Soissons, which is able to make an energetic defence.

PRUSSIAN ADVANCE INTO NORMANDY. The Prussians seem to be determined to advance into Normandy. The people in that province are sending their grain and cattle further south, and placing every obstacle possible in the way of the

OPERATIONS OF THE FRANC-TIREURS.

News from Chartres to the 7th inst. states that the Paris franc-tireurs were defeated at Ablis. One hundred and fifty Prussian horsemen were

red sixty of the French and many horses. A despatch has been received from the Mayor of ribenay ting that 830 franc-tircura had driven fore: of Prussians. Christian Soldiers of Erittany.

letter from Paris has the following:-"The Mobiles from Brittany are Christian heroes. They have the moral courage before going into a combat to kneel and pray. After their devotions are concluded they receive a blessing from the priest." As a sign of the times, the writer adds that the people

PONTIFICIAL ZOUAVES IN PRANCE Colonel Charette, of the Pontificial Zouaves, has the force of his command. He says he wishes to form a well disciplined corps to be called Volontype of devotion and honor. He sends to-day three companies to the front.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR FRANCE. The franc-tireurs from Borddeaux passed through Tours yesterday. They are fine troops and well

Twelve hundred Garibaldians have arrived in France. They are commanded by Frappoli, who is to organize a larger force. The Papal troops and Garibaldians make a force of 6,000, and form the nucleus of one of the new armies.

FRENCH ARNOLDS.

A telegram from Rouen, dated to-day, reports that several French speculators have been caught send-ing supplies to the invaders. They were all arrested. SUBSIDIES WITHDRAWN.

Advices from Paris state that the government subsidies have been withdrawn from the operas and theatres, and all such establishments have been

THE POLITICAL QUESTION.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Russin, Germany and Napoleon Intriguing Against the French Republic-Bazaine Working to Restore the Empire-The French Constituent Assembly to Meet at Bordenux-Expected Visit of Bismarck to Jules Favre-Address of Gluis-Bizoin to His Constituents-French Opinion of Napelcon's

LONDON, Oct. 8, 1870. It is announced by some of the papers in Tours that the elections for members of the French Constituent Assembly are likely to be again postponed. Nothing, however, says a despatch from Tours, will be decided about the elections until the Council meets. It is not thought the Prussians will take any action to oppose the convocation of the Constituent Assembly,

RUSSIA, GERMANY AND NAPOLEON INTRIGUING AGAINST THE REPUBLIC.

The Journal de Bruxelles is responsible for a story that negotiations are now pending between the German government (backed by Russia) and Napoleon, the object being to prevent the establishment of a French republic.

ACTIVE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN WILHELMHORE AND VERBAILLES.

From Cologue we have it that couriers are continually passing to and fro between Wilhelmshoe and Versailles, and from Namur that three messengers have passed during the last two days between Metz and Meaux, and between Metz and Wilhelms-

Beside Lady Cowley, who is one of the most ener-Beside Lady Cowley, who is one of the most energetic of women and has twice made the journey from Chiselburst to Wilhelmshohe and back during the last fortnight, Colonel Burnell, aid-de-camp of the Count of Flanders, passed through Ostrand on his way from Cassel to England, on Wednesday. having gone from Brussels to Cassel on the Sunday previous. Brussels is now tull of conspicuous im-perialists, among them the Viscount La Gueronniere. formerly Minister to this Court, and more recently

The New York Herald correspondent at Berlin telegraphs that as regards the reported determination of Marshal Bazaine to support the imperiacause it is stated that he has offered to surrende Metz and to bind himself and his army not to fight against Germany if he is allowed to march out of the following with the honore of work Is in the control of the control of the honore of work Is in the control of the con fortress with the honors of war. It is fur-ther added that he has made proposals for Prussia to assist and put down the republic and restore the Emperor. Hismarck, rumor says. has declined this proposition, not being sa that the officers and soldiers of Bazaine's will obey his commands. This intrigue has gaine credence ever since the affair of Bourbaki, wh gained permission to pass through the Prussian lines for the purpose of visiting the Empress Eugénie in England. REPORTED SECRET TREATY BETWEEN PRUSSIA AND

latest story from Berlin is that Prince Gertschakoff signed a secret treaty with Count von Bismarck against France in July, Prussia engaging to menace Austria while Russia seizes Constantinople. This story no one here be-lieves, and its publication is thought a sign of alarm

at Berlin concerning the designs of Russis, and an attempt to pacify the popular mind in Germany. USSIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS AND DIPLOMACY From persons at Liege, whose relations with the Russian War Office entitle them to credit, I hear that the 1st of November Russia will under arms in Western Russia and land no less than 450,000 men. and the Hague, and there is great activity in the Dutch arsenals and dockyards. Count Sievess, the Russian secretary at the Hague, has twice visite Brussels within the last week.

JULES FAVRE EXPECTING A VISIT FROM BISMARCK. General Burnside, who is in Paris, writes to friend that the people are calm and the general appearance of the city much as usual. He has had a conference with Jules Favre. The latter was hourly expecting a visit trom Bismarck. ANOTHER STORY-A PROPOSITION NEOM BISMARCK

TO FAVEE. adent at Boulogue sends word to-day A correspondent at bothlogie seems word to-day that General Burnside returned from Versailles to Paris ; yesterday,; at the request of the German au-thorities, with a proposition from Count Bismarck to Jules Favre to defer the bombardment of Paris until the Constituent Assemby can decide or the question of peace or war, France meanwhile to give Prusaia quiet possession of certain points already occupied. It is believed that the proposi-tions will be rejected, the matter having been already debated and decided in the councils of the government at Paris, as already telegraphed

GERMANY GETTING ANXIOUS FOR PEACE. Many things conspire to excite the belief here that King William is growing anxious about the prospects of the war, and eager for peace. The disafection of the German liberals, has been increased, not lessened, by the harsh treatment of Jacoby. The refusal of South Gormany to enter the Norther Union districts the South German troops before Parir already malcontent on other grounds. The reported uccesses of the French of late, although in small ngagements, are also telling on the morale of the investing army. The change in the feeling of Europe ilso towards the German cause can no longer be ignored. It is general and growing. THE PRENCH CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY TO MEET AT BORDEAUX.

A despatch from Tours says:—It is again reported to-day that the government will be obliged to quit Tours after the election, as there is no place there large enough for the sittings of the Constituent Assembly. Bordeaux is likely to be chosen as the capital.

CANDIDATES FOR MAYENNE.

The Constitutionnel, of Tours, to-day announces that the arrondissements of Mayenne have chosen the Count of Paris and Generals Trochu and Ba-Assembly. ADDRESS OF A FRENCH MINISTER TO HIS CON-

Alexander Glais-Bizoin, one of the members of he National Defence Committee, has issued an address to his constituents in the Department of Cotes dur Nord declining a re-election. He expresses conidence in the situation, and describes the armier now forming, which he thinks will expel the enemy from France. He tells his constituents that great and effective armies are not improvised. "Notwith standing this," ne continues, "thanks to our efforts furing some weeks past, two armies of two hundred thousand men, and probably three hundred thou sand, the meserves not included, comprising the National and Home Guards, mobilized and increased by the effective men of the six military classes from twenty-five to thirty-five years, will be organized and ready to march to the deliverance of Paris, or more properly speaking, to the deliverance

TOURS PAPERS BELIEVE NAPOLEON DID WRITE THE The journals here believe that Napoleon was the

author of the Wilhemshoehe manifesto, notwithstanding the denial by M. Pietri, and that the denial was made only because the document was not well

PRUSSIA PUSHING HER SUCCESS TOO FAR. Ruskin writes that Prussia is pushing her success too far. She should concede an armistice and offer terms possible to French honor. VARIOUS PERMS.

The Prussians have attacked Neu Bretsach. The cannonade is sharp, the besieged answering vigorously. General Uhrich will receive the Grand Cross of the

Garibaldi is expected here to-morrow.

CONDITION OF STRASBOURG.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Visit to Strasbourg-First Sight of the City-The Citadel in Ruins-The Girls Favoring the Prussians-A Holiday Appearance-The

Damaged Quarters-Estimate of the Losses | LONDON, Oct. 8, 1870.

The New York HERALD correspondent at Frankfort writes from that city under date of the 5th inst. FRANKPORT, Oct. 5, 1870.

I have just returned from a visit to Strasbourg. Soon after communication with the city opened people flocked thither from all sides. As Strasbourg could be reached only by way of Kehl, the crowding of the railway cars and the confusion on board was great, people fighting for places.

THE PIRST EIGHT.

When I got to Kehl the streets of the little town were filled by the most motley crowd imaginable. The morning had been foggy, but the fog suddenly clearing, we saw from the pier up the Rhine the flag of the North German Confederation floating from the celebrated Minster. At the sight a cheer went up from every patriotic German heart, for it was exactly 189 years hat very day since the master work of mediaval German building art has been in possession of the foreigner, and though its recovery has been the theme of a thousand songs to the poets, hitherto all attempts to capture it have

After waiting for some time the barriers on the pontoon bridge were removed and the passage thrown open to the people. An endless procession began to move slowly on. When we passed over bridge and entered the main road to the town we had time to examine the havoc made by the shells. The fine old which lined both sides of the splendid avenue had been cut down and were lying in the ditches. But even from this devastation some good has come; for I saw the poor people already busy taking wood from the drying trunks and branches for purposes of use and sale. The citadel is one heap of rums and the ditches around it dry, the sluices around it having been opened.

AT THE PORTE D'AUSTERLITZ. I entered the town by the Porte d'Austerlits. The

place close by looking very much like a bechive. A market for fruit and vegetables was being held here, while a large force of workmen was occupied heaping up stones and other rubbish taken from the

The streets were full of people. Many wounded French officers and soldiers circulated freely about ppearing on good terms with their recent foes, the Pru-sians, Many of these latter are on amicable and friendly terms with the Strasbourg girls, who

are nothing loth to receive their attentions. A HOLIDAY APPRABANCE.

The main street had more the appearance of a holihouses and restaurants were so fu'l that people were forced to take refreshments in the streets. All the shops were crowded, the shopkeepers saying that the landwehr bought more in one day than the French soldiers purchased in a month.

THE DAMAGED QUARTER. As I approached the Minster the devastation began to appear. At the quarter containing the military barracks—those facing Shilighan, the recent head-quarters of the beleaguering force—great harm was pparent. But very little injury was done to the Cathedral. Only on one side are a few stones out some figures damaged and a few windows broken. Inside the church everything is intact-the clock, pletures and the superb framework. An house, standing near the Minster, and built in the Twelfth century, did not receive a single shot, while others adjoining it were totally lestroyed. The fashionable part of the city has greatly suffered. Some splendid mansions have been totally burned, among them the Bibliotheque, where much valuable matter was destroyed by the conflagration, according to some, but the statement by others is that a great part of what is said to have been burned was s

The theatre was totally burned and the prefecture one of the fluest buildings in Strasbourg, much damaged. Approaching the point where the breach was made things looked worse. There two entire streets stood here had disappeared, and on their site was nass of stones and other debris. In these barracks Napoleon was imprisoned after his foolish attempt on the French throne in 1836. To the parts I have mentioned had the havor been restricted.

VALUE OF THE INJURY.

The damage of Strasbourg is estimated at not less than two hundred million francs. These figures include everything, private buildings, public edifice

THE NEW YORK BLOCKADE.

Departure of the Bromen Steamer America The French Gunboat Declines to Follow Determination of the Cormans to Reopen the European Trade-Fears for the Safety of the Hermann.

An intense interest has been manifested by the merchants and traders of New York regarding the resumption of shipping facilities between this counry and Germany. It is well known that prior to the commencement of the present Prussian-Fran war a very large interchange of commodities took place weekly between Germany and America, and it is easy to conceive what an amount of difficulty, to say nothing of the loss, the merchants must have experienced whose trade was almost entirely with German ports. The Trans ic Steamship Company, it is true, have kept their steamers running to Havre and Brest, and they have aided, in some degree, those whose trade is more of a miscellaneous character, but they have afforded no facilities to the thousands of German merchants doing business in this city and adjoining daces; in fact, for nearly three months past the Pentonic merchants have been precluded from co mercial relation with their own country.

The agents here of the Bremen and North German Lloyd Steamship Company have been painfully alive to the intense anxiety evinced by merchants here; their offices have been frequently, during the past four weeks, literally besieged by parties who were and are still suffering in a monetary point of view from the stringent blockade of the German ports. They telegraphed on several occasions to their dicipals in Bremen, asking permission to start a

sel from New York, as a full cargo and good reights were easily obtainable, and, promising at the same time that if permission were given them, as much care should be taken as possible to prevent any disaster befailing the steamer. After a considerable number of despatches had passed between New York and Bremen in reference to the subject of resuming the trade the principals agreed to allow same time giving them full instructions to bewar of the French cruisers which were reported to be hovering in and near the bay of New York, and also to beware of the traps which might be laid for them on the other side. Every one on this side admired THE SPIRIT OF ENTERPRISE.

on the other side. Every one on this side admired THE SPIRIT OF ENTERPRISE.

shown by the German coupany and their desire to meet the demands made upon them by traders. The Hermann was the first steamer despatched, and, it will be remembered, was making her way out to sea a fortnight ago yesterday morning, when she was a fortnight ago yesterday morning, when she was a fortnight ago yesterday morning, when she was driven back into port again by a French gunboatthe Latouche Treville—and was compelled to anchor of Quarantine until the following Monday morning before she could leave; and she could only then get away under cover of the darkness, so close was the watch kept up by her enemy. Her success in passing the cunboats on this side prompted the company to send another the same week. The Frankfurt was the next steamer sent off. She, like the Hermann took a valuable cargo, and a number of passengers for Bremen, but was not impeded in her endeavor 10 get out to sea.

Yesterday the America, another of the Bremen steamers, was sent off. This vessel was advertised to start early in the day and to go out in daylight. Accordingly she was loaded at the dock in Hoboken with a cargo consisting of cotton, tobacco, oil, rosin and hospital and sanitary stores. She also carried a few passengers, who were compelled to make arrangements with the captain as to their passage, as the agents did not wish passengers to go on her. At eleven o'clock on yesterday morning the captain arrived at Hoboken, and all being ready in twenty minutes after the chains and ropes were unfastened and the America

and the America

QUIETLY SLIPPED OUT

into the stream and commenced making her way
down the bay. As sire was passing out of the dock
all the officers and men belonging to the other ships,
at present blockaded at Hoboken came over on to the dock and on the decks and rigging of their ships to witness the ceremony of "clearing," as it is called, and gave expression of their pleasure at the departure in shouts, gesticulations and waving of

The America was gayly dressed up with flags and

hais.

The America was gayly dressed up with fiags and presented a truly picturesque appearance as she steamed slowly down the bay. She passed the two French gunboats, Latouche Treville and Bouret, which were lying at anchor off the Battery, and as she passed them it was reported she dipped one of her pennants in mock formality as well as in defiance of the craisers. It seemed that

IHE LATOUCHE TREVILLE

was about to follow her, so as to keep up the empty farce that has been performed by these ships each time a German vessel has left the harbor for the past fortnight, as a column of smoke was seen escaping from her funnel shortly after the America had passed; and it was interred by those on the docks at Hoboken that she was getting up steam in order to give chase to the steamer. The hopes of the spectators who were watching her movements were, however, destined, this time, to disappointment, for, strange to say, the performance of Captain Bassett du not come off: the gunboats were still lying at anchor at five o'clock yesterday afternoon. Perhaps Captain Bassett has for once acted wisely, as he is doubtless well aware that his vessel would be of no use whatever in a race with the Eremen steamer. He endeavored to stop the Heemann and also the Hamburg boat Westphala, but his failing in both cases must convince him of the limithy of making any further attempts for the present.

The HAMBERG MAIL STEAMER

Cimbria is advertised to sail on Tuesday next. She was yesterday completely coaled, and the greater pertion of her cargo—cotton, resin and oil and hospital stores—was on board, and she is now only watting for the time to clapse when she is ordered to start, and to receive about two hundred passengers, who proceed on her to Hamburg.

The Bremen Company have now only three boats left on this side, and a HERALD reporter was yesterday informed that they intended to claim an indemnity for every day these and the other steamers have been detained in consequence of the French block.

The Rermann has now been out fourteen days-The Hermann has now been out fourteen days—viz., three days over the time when, under ordinary viz., three days over the time when, under ordinary viz. three days over the time when, under ordinary but as yet she has not even been spoken or heard of in any way since her departure from these shores. This causes some anxiety in the city, but when it is remembered that she took a south-southeast course instead of the ordinary route the time which has elapsed may be readily reconciled with the additional distance she will have to traverse. If she should be fortunate enough to evade the French cruisers in the German ocean and the torpedoes in the river before Bremen a despatch may be looked for by Tuesday morning next. All the remaining snips are now ready for going to sea, and will be loaded when the safe arrival of the Hermann is telegrapped.

POSTS CRIPT.

SUNDAY, OCT. 9-8 A. M.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

ANOTHER SORTIE FROM METZ

Repulse, of the French with Heavy Loss.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VERSAILLES, Oct. 8-Afternoon. Last night the entire garrison of Metz, including the National Guard, made a sortle to the north on both banks of the Moselle.

Their attack was on the entrenched position of the Germans, which was repulsed, when they returned to the fortress with a loss of 1,500 men. The Prusslan loss is 600 men.

REPORTS FROM LOYDOY.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

London, October 8-Evening. PRUSSIAN MOVEMENTS.

It is reported that the Prussians are a short dis tance from Pithiviers, which town is occupied by the French. The Prussians have also appeared at A telegram from Tours gives the following items

The Breton volunteers are ordered to march on the

11th from Abousey Besancomni has been placed in a complete state of A large amount of artillery is being concentrated

The fortifications of Lyons are advancing rapidly

A steam mitrailleuse with a range of 4,000 metres is being manufactured at Lyons.

A telegram from Carlsruhe dated to-day reports

that on the 7th instant the town of Neu Breisach was bombarded from nine o'clock in the morning until midnight. The town was fired in three places. The bombardment was continued on Saturday.
PUNISHING PRENCH TOWNS FOR GUERILLA WARFARE.

The appearance of guerillas in several of the departments in the North evokes the Prussian threat of imposing a contribution of a million of francs on any department where they appear, and the command that the authorities take warning Despatches from Rouen state that M. Gambetta is

expected at that place, and that an honorable reception awaits him. The Czarina has sent a large amount of hospital suppliess, with money, to the Wurtemburg Unit The number of unwounded French prisoners in Germany is 3,577 officers and 123,700 men.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Bismarck Approves the Arrest of Jacoby-Hambarg News-Belgian Bishops to Consider the Roman Question.

LONDON, Oct. 8-Evening. Count Bismarck has written a letter approving of

the arrest of Jacoby.

The Belgian bishops will soon meet at Mechlin, with the clergy and laity, to protest against the A telegram from Hamburg reports that three pilot boats and two lightships have gone to Copenhagen.

MURDERS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A Mother Nearly Behends Her Son and Cuts

Her Own Thront.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

Boston, Oct. 8, 1870.

The Traveller's Haverhill correspondent says that this morning, about half-past six, Mrs. Cella Beckford, and her son Clarence, a lad ten or eleven years of age, were found dead in their bed, with each of their throats cut in a fearful manner, at their residence on Frankin street. The throats of each were cut transversely, and both deep enough to sever the carotid artery. The throat of the child showed five or six frightful gasties, and the head was nearly severed from the body. There were evidences of some struggling, and the ciothing which partially covered the body was completely saturated with blood. The throat of the mother was cut very deeply, directly across the front, apparently with one stroke. On her right hand was some blood with the half of her child mixed with it. Her left hand was bathed in gore. As she was

the hair of her child mixed with it. Her left hand was bathed in gore. As she was

A LEFT-HANDED PERSON
these circumstances favor the supposition that the fearful used was perpetrated by her own hand.
The body of the child lay at her right side, and the razor which inflicted the wound was found in bed between the two bodies. The mother lay upon her back, with her limbs crossed and her right hand and arm resting on her breast, with her left hand reposing at her side. The bed was literally drenched

and arm resting on her breast, with her left hand reposing at her side. The bed was literally drenched with gore, and the blood from the throat of the unfortunate woman had spuried nearly across the room. The bodies were cold when found, but had not assumed a state of rigidity.

The house is a small one, containing only one room. Everything in it was in its usual order. Her bonnet, as she had laid it off the evening previous, after returning irom a call upon a neignbor, was laid upon a shelf or bureau at the head of the bed, and there tenthing, as it was laid off on retiring, was on the foot of the bed, and there was no evidence of a wrestle or struggle, as though there had been a contest with an assassin who had entered the premises to perform the bloody deed. She was known to nave

SEVENTY DOLLARS IN HER POSSESSION
yesterday. On examining ner pocketbook, seventythree dollars and seventy-five cents were found in it.
The door of the dwelling was found unlocked this

three doolars and seventy-five cents were found in it. The door of the dwelting was found unlocked this morning.

News of the terrible tragedy spread rapidly, and hundreds flocked thither to learn facts and satisfy the natural curiosity which the event excited.

Last evening Mrs. Bickford visited the family of Mr. G. J. Dean, to whom she is related and is on intimate terms, and had arranged to leave her child there to-day, during her absence on a business visit to Lowell of Lawrence, for which her plans had been previously made, and it was a son of Mr. Dean who made the discovery of the fatal deed this morning, on going to the house for the child, which was to be his companion for the day.

Mrs. Bickford was about thirty-five years of age, and had experienced rather hard fortune in life. Her husband, George W. Bickford, was
A SOLDIER IN THE BILEYESTINEW HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT,
and died from disease contracted in the service of his country. Mrs. Bickford was the recipient of a pension, and though living numbly and obscure, was not in any condition of want or sinfering, as her finances clearly indicate. Besides, it is said she was expecting soon to receive quite a sum of money due her husband as back pay and bounty, and it is supposed it was in relation to this that her absence from home to-day was contemplated.

Coroner Jeffers was called and immediately summoned a jury to view the bodies, who, after the view and examination of the premises, adjourned, to continue the inquest at the Police Court room.

BOSTON, Oct. S—Evening.

Later particulars of the Haverhill tragedy show that Mrs. Bickford committed suicide after killing her son.

A Schoolmistress Stoned to Death by Her Papils. BOSTON, Oct. 8, 1870. Miss Etta E. Barston, a school teacher in Canton, Mass., died to-day from a brutal assault with stones made upon her on Wednesday last by four of her

scholars, named James Cogswell, Jeremah and Daniel Keliker and John Coffee, who have been ar-rested for murder. Miss Barston was twenty years old and in poor health. INSANITY OF THE EX-SANITARY SUPERINTENDENT OF BROOKLYN

Dr. R. Cressen Stiles, late Sanitary Superintendent of Brooklyn, under the Metropolitan Health law. was removed from his residence, Livingston street, near Court, yesterday afternoon, to the Bloomingda e Lunatic Asylum, he having become insane. The doctor, who was regarded as the best microscopist in the country, was at one time professor of a college in Vermont. He was appointed Register of the Brooklyn Health Bureau, upon the organization of the Metropolitan Health Board, which position he held until the resignation of Dr. Conkin, the Sanitary Superntendent of that city, when he succeeded the latter gentleman. He is the author of the "History of Brooklyn," a work which is regarded as most perfect in accuracy of detail, and which is decidedly the best history of that city extant. The doctor was a great student, and it is said that his mind was overtaxed through intense study and close application. Dr. Stiles, who enjeyed an excellent practice, is married and has one child. The malady with which he has thus suddenly been stricken is not incurable, and time and patience will, it is to be hoped, again restore him to his family and his sphere of ascinless in the community, where the present affiction will be deeply deplored doctor, who was regarded as the best mi-

OBITUARY.

A cable telegram announces the death of this dis-guished author and member of the French Academy. He was born at Paris on the 28th of Sep ber, 1803. His father was the painter Merimée, Socretary of the School of Pine Arts. After receiving an excellent education the subject of this sketch stu-died law and was received as an advocate, but instead of practising his profession he at once entered into the service of the government, at the same time making a specialty of literature, which occupied all his leisure hours. After the revolution of 1830 Comto d'Argout appointed him Secretary to his Cabinet, and subsequently he became Secretary to the Minister of Commerce and Chief of Bureau to the Minis ter of Marine. In 1831 he succeeded M. Vitet as in

ter of Marine. In 1831 he succeeded M. Vitet as inspector of Ancient and Historical Works of France; but this position he abandoned almost immediately after its acceptance to re-enter the Ministry.

M. Mérimée made several tours through France for literary purpeses. The results of these journeys were his "Voyage dans le midd de la France" (1836-8), "Voyage dans l'ouest de la France" (1836-8, "Voyage en Corse" (1840-8, "Monaments Historiques" (1836 par l'ouest de la France" (1836-8, "Voyage en Corse" (1840-8, "Monaments Historiques" (1836 par le levis), "Voyage en Corse" (1840-8, "Monaments Historiques" (1856-8), "Voyage en Corse" (1840-8, "Monaments Historiques of the Interior, "Peintures de l'eglise Saint-Savin," with designs by Gerard Seguin (1844). In 1840, while on a visit to Spain, he became acquainted with the family of the Empress Eugenie, who seems to have borne him in friendly remembrance after her elevation to the throne. The revolution of 1848 was supported by him, and the property of the Orieans family. Some time after, because the courts mad condemied M. Litri, an old friend of his, for contumacy, M. Mérimee published two letters in the Resule des Beuxmondes, sharply criticising the action of the judges. For this he was brought before the court and condemned to make an apology, as also to suffer filtern days' imprisonment. He succeeded M. Nodier in the French Academy. Never having been at any time a republican he was one of the carnest to give in his adhesion to the empire, and in 1850, having been for several years previous an officer of the order.

and in 1833 he was appointed a Senator of France, the was named C mmander of the Legion of Honor in 1860, having been for several years previous an officer of the order. It would consume more space than we can spare to name all the published works of M. Merimée. They are quite numerous and volumithous, and have won for their author a decidedly high reputation. His very first work was entitled "Theatre de Clara Gazul, Comédienne Espagnice," which professed. His very first work was entitled "Theatre de Clara Gazul, Comédienne Espagnole," which professed to be a translation, and was published to 1825 under an assumed name for the purpose of misleading the classical critics. Subsequently he published "La Guzia" (1827), the secret of which was first divuiged by Goethe. The first precupitated the revolution of romance in France. As one critic expressed it, M. Merinnée was the Mazeppa of the army, of which Victor Hugo was the Charles XII. Prominent among his other works are "La Bouble Meprise" (1833), "Colomba" (1846), "La Familie Carvajai," "La Jacquerie, Scénes Foodales," and numerous other fine novels. M. Memimée also gave to the theatres, besides his "Clara Gazul," "Le Carrosse du Saint-Sacrement" (1850), but its success was negative. By his death the French Academy loses one of its most brilliant members.

Until we heard of the interment of his remains we were not aware that Paul de Cassagnac, the fireeater of French journalists, was dead. Poor fellow He was captured with his Emperor and the French army at Seuan and sent to prison, where he died, probably from pure mortification. He was the son f Granier de Cassagnac, the famous journalist, by a creole lady, and was less than thirty years of age when he died. From his father he inherited that ardent devotion to the Bonaparte dynasty which ma his name known throughout Europe. No sooner had education, than he engaged in journalism. His writings were bitter and audactous, but witty and forcible. To attack those assatled Napoleon or the dynasty nis constant duty; he never defended himself

assailed Napoleon or the dynasty was nis constant duty; he never defended himself save with the sword, and, consequently, it was not surprising that Paul de Cassagnac had always a duel on hand. His encounters were numerous and were principally with editors. Amons those whom he fought was Gustave Flourens. Altogether his success as a duellist was astonising. If not a "dead shot" nor a master with the sword, he was at least sunfecently expert with weapons to influence his adversaries into making their wills before meeting him. Nevertheless, we doubt if he ever killed any person. Of course a man of such a character could not fail to make many enemies. If he was regarded by the imperialists as their champion and here, he was looked upon by the opposition as a bully and cut-throat. These epithets were once applied to him by a democratic speaker, to whom De Cassagnac sent the following reply:—

"Surrounded by some hundre I knaves and fools, M. Ducass", you have insulted us at a distance from our horsewing, giving yourself the easy appearance of a stall easier courage. Now, I tell you you are the cowards of demagoguism—the men who demand heads because the executioner would help you, and wino dare not ask for hearts because you yourselves would have to put holes in them. You, clizen Ducasse, who always talk of saving the republic, have now a fine opportunity of showing your rare intropidity. Never will you have had before your pale and quivering face a more disdainful adversary.

This was forcible eaough, and to the point. What came of the challenge we do not know; but it is very likely that there was no duel. Of late years the men whom he attacked refused to resent his insults, first, because their extreme violence blunted their stings, and made a meeting unnecessary, and next, because of the reckless character of the insulter. As is well known, Paul de Cassagnac was editor of the Paris Pays—the uitra imperialist paper. He was a great storted the court of the Talleries; but, to do nim justace, he was no svoophant. Whe justice, he was no sycophant. When Prince Pierre shot Victor Noir, he Cassagnac denounced him with extreme bitterness, "It will not do for princes to shoot journalists," he said, and, although he probably entertained the bitterest animosity towards Noir, he mercilessiy assailed the man who shot nim. There were many fine traits of character in he Cassagnac. He was generous, noble-hearted, and in all thing, save in the question of the dynasty, magnanimous. The world will be as well off without him, doubtless, and France better off, perhaps, but still his virtues, such as they were, deserve to be held in kindly remembrance.

Tih-soc, Prince of Kung.

A cable despatch from Bombay via London, menions a report that the Prince of Kung has been murdered in China. Should this report prove true it will be generally regretted by all foreign governments, as the Prince was one of the most liberal men in the empire. He was an uncle of the reigning Emperor Ki-tslang, and brother of the Emperor Hieng-fung, who died in August, 1861. For many years he had neld important positions in the empire, and after the death of his brother he became regent and held that office during the minority of Ki-tslang. He first obtained a reputation in Europe and America at the time of the diplomatic quarrel which followed the last war betwee China and Great Britain and France. Appointed absolute plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty, he astonished the representatives of the allies by a display of diplomatic skill they had hardly which he concluded was as advantageous to his country as to England and France, to his country as to England and France, and was observed with scrupulous indelity until lately. To the induence of the Prince of King was due the appointment of Mr. Burlingame as Envoy Extraordinary to foreign Powers, and it is said that he gave the mission a hearty support and did all in his power to make it successful. At this time he was Prime Minister of the empire, which position he had held from the close of the regency. He did much to extend the resources of China and to liberalize her policy and place her on a footing with the civilized nations of Europe and America. If he has been murdered we may depend upon it that it has been because his enlightened and progressive policy was himical to the wretched barbarians who have for some time past been engaged in the bloody work of finassacring foreigners. The Frince of Kung probably endeavored to suppress these barbarous manifestations and became a victim to his humanity and endeavored to advance his people to the height of Christian civilization.

We announced yesterday the death of Queen Dowager Kalama, of the Sandwich Islands. She was the widow of Kamehameba III., and mother, by adoption, of Kamehameha IV., whose wife, Queen Emma, visited this country and Europe some years ago. The deceased Queen was a very old woman, remarkably intelligent and very popular with the masses. She gave her nusband a hearty support in all the floeral measures he introduced, and aided actively in the establishment of schools and other reforms on the islands. Her nephew is the reigning king.

GEATH IN A GAMBLING RESORT.

Yesterday afternoon the habitude of the fare banks in Union street, New Haven, were greatly startled and horrified by seeing one of their number, in apparent good health, die while sitting in a chair, without scarcely showing a sign of his approaching without scarcely showing a sign of his approaching dissolution. The name of the deceased is Joel C. Osborn. He belonged to a most respectable family in the city and served during the war in the Seventh Connecticut with credit. For the last two years he has been a dealer in a fare bank. Yestermy afterneon he was sitting in the fare bank room, opposite the depet, when he died without a struggle, of heart disease. His body was laid upon the fare table and viewed by a jury of inquest, who returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.